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June 30th, 1930

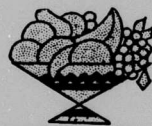
Assets.....	\$131,072,571.52
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,600,000.00
Pension Fund over \$690,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
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really pays one to come
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We welcome Credit Accounts
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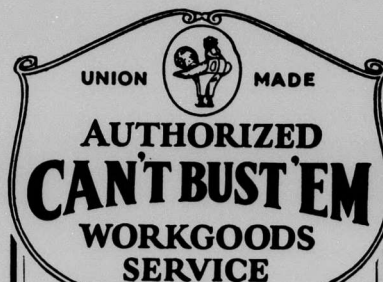
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1928

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1930

No. 32

HATS AND UNITED HATTERS' UNION

By James Loughridge

There is no record as to when or where the first hat was made. We find head coverings in one form or another in vogue in the earliest times referred to in history. The first modern hat, as we now know this article of men's wear, was made in Paris, about 1404, by a Swiss manufacturer, but it was not until forty-nine years later that the French adopted any sort of head covering. Charles XII, of Sweden, upon his entry in triumph into the city of Rouen in 1453, wore a huge hat made of fur, lined with red velvet, from which protruded a great feather. With royalty as its sponsor the hat at once became a necessary detail of man's wardrobe.

Felt Hats Become Popular

Felt hats became popular in England during the Norman occupation. In Queen Elizabeth's reign great beaver hats, usually black, were the favorite among the nobility, and they remained in vogue more than 300 years.

About the middle of the 17th century an effort was made to encourage the industry in America. In 1662 the Assembly of Virginia, to stimulate activity among the Colonists, offered by general enactment to give ten pounds of tobacco for every good wool or fur hat produced in that colony made from materials taken from native animals. Hats were then made by hand, and no effort of any consequence was made to improve the primitive conditions until 1820, when the energy of the American inventor produced the first labor saving machine. In 1849 the soft felt hat made its bow in the United States. Its sponsor was the great Hungarian patriot Kossuth, who visited America in that year. He was given tremendous receptions everywhere, and won the hearts of the great American Republic. His great hat seemed to be typical of the vigorous character of the man, and it was not surprising that the "Kossuth" became a general favorite. Since the Civil War great advances have been made in the industry in labor saving machinery keeping pace with other lines, not only supplying the domestic demand, but exporting large quantities to other countries.

The average wearer has very little conception of the vast amount of work entailed, or the many processes it undergoes from the time the animal is trapped or shot to the finished product is ready for the head. The furs used in making the better grade of hats are beaver, otter and muskrats, from the United States and Canada; nutria from Argentine Republic; hare from Belgium and Saxony, and coney from Scotland and England.

Two National Associations

The fur felt hatters of the United States organized into two national associations in 1854 known as the "Makers and Finishers." In 1885 they jointly adopted the Union Label, and in 1896 amalgamated into the present "United Hatters of North America."

Since the amalgamation a number of attempts have been made to break up the organization among them the celebrated "Danbury Case." In 1909 the entire membership were locked-out by the manufacturers of the several states in which felt hating is carried on, namely, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts to which the industry was mostly confined at that time, the object of the lock-out was to break the power of the union label, the employers demanding that they be

allowed to discontinue its use for a period of time, in six months the manufacturers of Connecticut succumbed, the last state to give up the fight was New Jersey at the end of eleven months and from that time to the present the organization maintains the right to place the union label in every hat made under union conditions.

In 1917 several of the large manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., combined into a corporation and declared for the open shop and with the aid of improved machinery constantly coming into the trade have been able to maintain their position. The open shop drive since 1921 has also to some degree effected the organization.

Hatless Craze Deplored

Another thing that has had a depressing effect on the trade is "Hatless craze" that has been the vogue for the last few years and seems to be growing. from good authority it is stated that it will cause a shortage in the manufacture of hats for this year of 85,000 dozen. Quite a serious condition for those engaged in the trade to contemplate along with the improved machinery and the speed-up system so prevalent.

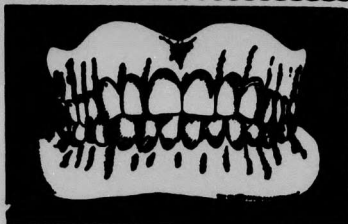
The easy way to help this worthy organization is in the first place to wear a hat and see to it that the union label of the United Hatters of North America is in it whether it be felt or straw.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

WHAT NEXT?

A new way of distinguishing different germs from each other by the speed with which each kind climbs up the fibres of a strip of wet blotting paper like firemen scaling a wall was reported by Dr. J. Cruickshank of Aberdeen, Scotland, at a recent meeting of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland in Manchester, England.

If a strip of ordinary white blotting paper is dipped in water, Dr. Cruickshank recalled, the water rises a few inches in the paper by what is called capillarity. Using watery cultures containing living germs of well known varieties, Dr. Cruickshank tested the ability of these germs to climb into the blotting paper together with the watery part of the culture. To his surprise, he found these climbing abilities very different.



Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth \$12.50 up

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00
Painless Extracting.....\$1.00
"If it hurts don't pay"

Bridgework.....\$5.00
Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up
Fillings.....\$1.00 up

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THREE-DAY WEEK IN INDUSTRY

"The three-day week in industry and high wages is the solution for our world-wide depression," said Sir William Jowitt, attorney general of England, who visited Baltimore with British and French lawyers who are touring the United States.

"There will be ups and downs in the world-wide economic situation, but there will be no permanent recovery from the present depression until the work week is drastically cut and wages are increased," said Sir William.

"The world-wide depression is due to overproduction, or, rather, underconsumption. Men and machines have produced goods faster than they have been consumed—the pyramiding in your country in recent years, for example, has been terrific, and the cure will come only when some adjustment of consumption to production has been effected.

"The upward trend of trade in the immediate future will result from depletion of stocks of goods turned out in the past at a rate faster than that of world consumption. But the permanent cure will not come until the adjustment I mentioned is made. I believe men all over the world eventually will work but three days a week, but will be paid high wages in order that they may consume the goods they produce."

Modern Child (seeing rainbow for first time)—
What's it supposed to advertise, dad?—Passing Show.

Fully Guaranteed Men's Jeweled

Waltham Pocket Watch

\$12.50

Pay nothing down—75c a week

Accurate time-keeper for the working man.
Full exchange value allowed within 30 days, if desired, on higher price watch.

BROWNE- NOSSUM CO.

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2520 MISSION STREET
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EXPERT OPTOMETRIST ON DUTY ALL DAY
Have Your Eyes Examined Free. Glasses on Credit

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for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women
FRANK O'BRIEN
Manager

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY

By William A. Nickson.

Labor will have a chance to show November 4th whether they are thinking clearly or are voting at the behest of the politicians. Party regularity has been dinned into the ears of the voters to such an extent that they have become discouraged. Will they again endorse the old guard of standpatters? If they do so, the outlook for progressive legislation for the worker is dark. Many questions in the next national Congress will either be discussed and voted upon or else sidetracked. Should there be a strong delegation representing labor's interests some favorable action may be expected. Chief among these is the injunction bill which was still in the hands of the committee when Congress adjourned. What is the worker, organized or otherwise going to do with his vote next November? Merely being discontented between election days and then casting his vote for the old guard will avail him nothing.

Organization and education to meet the problems of unemployment, social insurance, child labor and distribution of the commodities made by labor must not be sidetracked by any other issue—even prohibition. A great deal has been said of "the dignity of labor," but little of the dignity of "enforced idleness!" America's triumph has been the speeding up of industry with the resultant high wages. The worker was enabled to become a consumer of the things he wrought. Captains of industry found it was good business to pay skilled labor good wages. Production was further stimulated by improved machinery which in due time created a surplus of commodities and displaced manual labor and caused unemployment. Labor being the source of all wealth it is axiomatic that the wealth should be enjoyed by those who toil as well as those who control the supply.

This is the day of mergers, and business men realize that industry is best served by stimulating consumption. Low wages and increased hours of toil will have the effect of increasing the discontent at the present time. What is needed is social justice, and that can be brought about by the cooperation of the business interests and those of labor. This is not an impossible task.

The voters this fall will have a chance to speak in no uncertain tones. They must elect congressmen who are statesmen, and give notice that industry and democracy are synonymous.

GETS TRADE UNION LEAGUE JOB

Miss Irma Hochstein, for five years head of the central bureau of information and statistics at Marquette university, Milwaukee, Wis., has resigned to become assistant secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Many a business man speaks today of the desirability of "stabilizing" business. Others have accepted the necessity of "cycles" and "crises" as a part of the nature of industry and commerce and finance. Probably everybody but the speculators has been in favor of abolishing the wheat exchange, or wanted to stabilize the price of farm products.

There was a time when speculation in crude oil was a nuisance, to everybody but the speculators. Then the Standard Oil Company gave a tremendous standing order to some oil brokers, offering to buy all the oil anybody wanted to sell at a given figure; and at the same time offering to sell all the oil anybody wanted to buy, at the same figure. The bottom dropped out of speculating, but not out of oil. The entry of the Farm Board into the wheat market has had a similar effect upon the price of wheat, but it has not been so permanent nor far-reaching, because of the world-character of the wheat market, and the utter uncertainty of the operating factors. But farmers are having an opportunity to learn some things about the prices of wheat that they never knew before.

LAUD LABOR UNIONS

American rabbis, in their yearly plea for social justice, declare that organized labor is "perhaps the most potent of all forces for securing hours and wages requisite for neutralizing unemployment and for the civic and spiritual development of the worker."

The message was issued by the Commission on Social Justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and will be read from Jewish pulpits.

The conference approves the five-day week and high wages.

"If our constantly improving machinery with its displacement of human workers is not to produce unemployment before it produces aught else, not only must the number of working days a week be reduced; there must also be a diminution of the number of working hours a day with corresponding increases of wage rates, enabling all workers to earn sufficiently," the Commission states.

"The issue of organized labor brings to mind the disheartening developments at Elizabethton, Marion and Gastonia as well as the spirit of social endeavor with which Jewish, Protestant and Catholic religious leaders have, during the past year, joined in applying to the turmoil their common principles of brotherly love. It is our profound hope that these principles may soon be accepted and applied in the southern textile situation and in all industry."

The rabbis declare there is weighty obligation on all citizens to consider the various expedients that are deemed helpful. These include placing children in school rather than in industry, mothers' old-age pensions; employment exchanges to eliminate waste; unemployment insurance; long-time planning of public construction and "amplifier educational and institutional care for those temporarily or permanently incapable of work."

SUNDAY WORKERS

Every member of organized labor in California should stand firm behind the barbers in their efforts to secure a 6-day week at the November election.

This statement was issued here by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, when advised that some of the barbers in this state were compelled to work on Sunday.

"Every normal human being who has home ties desires to spend Sunday with his family," said Scharrenberg. "Some families enjoy taking short trips to the country, while others visit the public parks and still others prefer to stay at home.

"But whatever the preference may be for the full enjoyment of the weekly day of rest, the average American family does not have a real Sunday if the father—the breadwinner of the family—is required to spend the day in the same shop or store that gives him his livelihood."

The labor leader pointed out that there are approximately 18,000 registered barbers, with an average family of four, making a total of 72,000 persons in the state that are unable to enjoy the day of rest if the head of the family is required to report for work on Sunday. He stated that several thousand barber shops in Los Angeles are open all day on Sunday and at least 500 shops in San Francisco likewise.

"California voters should distinctly understand that Amendment No. 26 is NOT a 'Blue Law' in any sense of the term," Scharrenberg said. "All work of necessity, religious organizations, charitable and recreational works, which include all amusements, have been specifically exempted from the closing provision.

"Civilized man cannot bear the pressure of seven days' work and worry in a week, and I wish to urge every member of organized labor in California to get behind the barbers in their effort to secure passage of Amendment No. 26."

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And you owe it to yourself to do so . . .
Prices are not prohibitive . . . It is smart to be stylish, and it is wise to be thrifty . . . Shop at

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MISSION

EARNINGS DROP—PROFITS INCREASE

Financial reports of large corporations for 1930 show that gross earnings are less than 1929, but net profits are larger, said State Representative Joseph Finnegan in discussing his bill that would create a commission to investigate causes of unemployment and recommend remedies therefor.

The increased profits this year, while gross earnings are less, indicate that by a constant cutting down of employees, a smaller number are obliged to do work formerly done by a larger number, said the state lawmaker.

He declared that unemployment in this state, instead of diminishing, seems constantly to grow worse.

UNEMPLOYMENT PAY PROPOSED.

Unemployment insurance, creation of an employment insurance commission and an employers' mutual insurance company, are proposed by Representative Thomas Smith, Jr., of Fall River.

The commission would be composed of three State officials, and five private citizens, of whom at least two shall be members in good standing of a recognized trade union.

Claims for compensation, based on the length of unemployment and the causes thereof, would be filed with the proposed company by the employee. Overhead charges will be paid by the State.

Every employer member of the company shall pay 3 per cent of his pay roll.

1ct. a meal— to cook with *electricity* And the electric range costs no more than any good range

Electric cooking has an aristocratic "atmosphere."

However, fine "atmosphere" should not mislead any one from true dollar-and-cents facts. Here they are:

You can cook a complete meal for four people with 4c worth of electricity. In addition, the price of an electric range itself is no more than any good range.

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The San Francisco and Oakland Chambers of Commerce have withdrawn their support of "Daylight Saving." This initiative measure comes before the voters of the state in November was termed "experimental" by the Bay City organization and a policy of hands-off was voted upon after farm, labor, business and home interests cited the injury it would do them. The action of the San Francisco and Oakland bodies was largely the result of the general broadcasting of the real facts about "Daylight Saving" which was begun but a few weeks ago. Hitherto "Daylight Saving" had been purely a legislative issue. Brought before the California law body by its supporters five times since it was decisively beaten on each occasion. Since supporters of "Daylight Saving" have succeeded in placing it on the November 4th ballot, however, the combined labor, agricultural, dairy, motion pictures, cafe, restaurant and hotel industries of the state have banded into an association to fight passage of the measure through the dissemination of information. This association is known as "California's All Right," with offices at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mrs. Maggs—Wot excuse does he make fer not lookin' fer a job?

Mrs. Daggs—All of 'em.—Bulletin (Sydney).

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San Francisco

California

"RUN O' THE HOOK"

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16 First Street, San Francisco.

The 75th convention of the International Typographical Union convened at Houston, Texas, on Monday, September 8, at 9:30 a. m. Governor Dan Moody was among the speakers welcoming the more than two hundred and fifty delegates to Houston. The first day's session adjourned at noon in order to allow delegates and visitors to enjoy a trip down the ship channel to San Jacinto. All delegates were guests of Texas Union on a trip to Galveston on the Sunday preceding the convention. * * * At the morning session on Tuesday the unfavorable reports of the Laws Committee on twelve propositions were adopted without debate. Convention voted to send to referendum proposition to increase the first vice-president's salary. Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce has distributed to the delegates a circular against the removal of headquarters, and for once the Chamber of Commerce has the union label upon its printing. Convention adjourned at noon, and a grand ball in honor of the delegates was given on Tuesday evening.

On Thursday a wire was received from R. E. Trickle, one of No. 21's delegates, stating that the convention in Houston had chosen Boston as the convention city for 1931.

The following remarkable employment records are mentioned in the August Linotype News: "After 57 years' of service in the composing room of the Boston Herald & Traveler, James Pym says he feels as young as he did twenty years ago. He has just passed his eightieth birthday. * * * Miss Elizabeth Caylor, linotype operator with the Indianapolis News, recently received a diamond pin in recognition of 50 years' continuous service with the News. The 50 year service button is worn by two men in the Indianapolis News composing room, William G. Ellis, assistant foreman, and Charles E. Hunt, makeup. * * * Henry Sievers, ad room, St. Louis Post Dispatch, with more than 50 years' continuous service on the one paper."

The Morning Astorian, one of the oldest newspapers on the Pacific Coast, is no more. On September 1 the Astorian was purchased by the publishers of the Astoria Budget and consolidated with the latter paper. The Morning Astorian was established in 1873 by D. C. Ireland. It is believed that the Astorian was the first newspaper on the Pacific Coast to adopt typesetting machines.

That not all publishers are using the pronouncements of Herbert Hoover made during the financial depressing in the closing months of 1929 for the purpose of denying to their employees wage increases is evidenced by dispatch to the effect that newspaper publishers of Utica, New York, had entered into a contract with Utica Typographical Union No. 62 increasing wages for both day and night work and making the increase retroactive to November 15, 1929.

Another item indicating newspaper prosperity is that the Boise, Idaho, Statesman has installed a new sextuple press and much other new equipment, all of which is housed in a new two-story addition to the Statesman Building. At the same time the paper changed from seven to eight columns.

Schwabacher-Frey Chapel Notes—By David Felter

Vacation season has come and gone since our last chapel notes, and with it many changes have taken place through resignations and the quiet spell.

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
MEMBER OF
and
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Lorraine ("Tex") Walsh, after two years with us, has resigned his position as okay-man to accept a place at Kitchener's chapel, in Oakland.

Amedeo Tommasini ("Tommy"), now our okay-man, was married recently to Miss Lena Orsi. Tommy is a very popular member of our chapel, having been with us eight years. He is also president of the Unione Sportiva Italiana Virtus Club. He will spend his honeymoon in the south, and with him go our congratulations and best wishes. He has resigned the chairmanship of our chapel, and O. M. Layten has been elected for that office.

Chas. Krieger, our foreman, attended the convention of printing house craftsmen in Los Angeles, and finished his vacation on the Russian River.

M. M. Hoffman was also seen Russian around that river in a loud striped bathing suit.

Teddy Popkin spent a few days in the south, dividing his time among the many beaches in search of mermaids or what have you.

Emil Baffico, of the monotype room, also felt the call of the south and answered it.

Antony Grassis, night lockup and okay-man, motored to Yosemite for a few days.

Mrs. Proudfit ("Rosie") rested from her copyholder's pencil for a week in Sonoma County.

Paul Kent, apprentice member, spent his vacation at Pasadena and way stations.

Lawrence Da San Martino, apprentice member, forgot his cylinder lockups for two weeks, with the help of Marin County scenery and pastimes.

David Felter, platen stoneman, got away from the quoin keys and spent a vacation at Lake Tahoe, reporting that over twelve hundred were registered at one time at the thirty-nine resorts of the Lake Tahoe-Sierra Association.

The other members of our chapel at the present time are: Proofroom—J. S. Alden; lino—H. S. Wilson and Wiley C. Wilson; floor—Frank Ross, W. C. McCreary, G. L. Smith, Ben Jackson and (apprentice), Virgil Kleespie.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Libel has been committed! Someone was overheard to remark after viewing "15 Minutes to Go." "Why, I always understood that printers were intelligent looking; I can't believe it after viewing this picture." Now if that is not libel, what is? And they say that the lense of a camera tells no lies. We can't believe that, either.

George Langridge, office boy de luxe, just returned to his various duties after a four-day fishing expedition along the coast from Point Reyes down to Santa Cruz. The catch consisted of half a dozen fair-sized salmon, a couple of bass, a lot of seaweed and a few miscellaneous members of the finny tribe.

Louie Muir was on the job Monday after vacationing or "just loafin' around," as he puts it. We suspect that Louis may have been out on some golf links practicing in anticipation of a golf game with McCallum and Anley. No gentlemen, not pee wee golf!

W. A. (Bill) Clifford, formerly employed in this composing room, dropped in to say hello to his many friends here. Bill says he is recovering slowly from his recent illness, is gaining in weight and feels much improved.

Real, honest-to-goodness radio entertainment is now in order in the Anley household for Dave plunked down some iron men on a local radio dealer's counter and took delivery on the General Motor's product in the radio field.

The ad machine alley was greatly honored Tuesday afternoon in having as guest artist operators Mr. Joseph Holland and Mr. John Adams. Mr. David Hughes was the impresario. Later in the day Messrs. Butcher and Anley appeared in the same roles, but under different direction.

Sammy Stanfield has been rechristened the "Asbestos Kid." Reason—you can't get him burnt up on anything.

A Tribute to a Real Fellow.

There was taken from his family, friends and

fellow-craftsmen one who has endeared himself throughout his life by his many acts of kindness. When our friend James P. Orwell was so suddenly taken from our midst, no one felt it more keenly than his fellow members in the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society; that band of printers that grew from a handful gathered by Orwell in 1887 to one of the outstanding benefit societies of today. By his forethought and foresight, he placed the opportunity within the hands of his co-workers to protect their future and throughout these forty-three years he has continuously watched and cared for his fellow men. As a tribute to the memory of James P. Orwell the officers of the Society have incorporated with their slogan of "300 Members by January, 1931," the words "in memory of our founder, James P. Orwell." Every eligible printer who has a true regard for the many things that Jim Orwell has done in the past that will help perpetuate his memory by becoming a member of the Society which he founded. Until the January 1931 meeting the initiation fee has been cut in half. For information ask any of the following: C. L. Stright, Examiner chapel; W. L. Slocum, Chronicle chapel; Geo. H. Knell, News chapel; P. A. DeSoto, Call-Bulletin chapel; E. A. Eickworth, Wall St. Journal chapel; Theo. E. Popkin, Schwabacher-Frey chapel; D. J. Treloar, Crocker chapel; L. H. Nordhausen, Carlisle, Upham & Rutledge chapel; A. R. Chenoweth, Oakland Tribune chapel; C. F. Wolters, Brunt chapel; Leo Michelson, S. F. Union Headquarters; J. J. Chaudet, Oakland Union Headquarters; Wm. Kay, Jr., president, McCallum chapel, or Albert Springer, Sr., secretary-treasurer, 550 Baker street.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

Was the Smith-McArdle row for the presidency of the M. T. D. U. a "frame-up"? Some think the contest for that office was a "sham battle," having for its object an attempt to "throw dust in the eyes" of the membership and others, in order to keep the lid clamped down on the "invisible government" of the M. T. D. U. President Smith was said to know a lot about the \$150,000 Collier defense fund which was not given publicity. While on the other hand, it was hinted McArdle had letters in his possession which would shed much light on the Dallas "strike," or "lock-out" that never saw "the light of day." McArdle, at the Seattle convention of the M. T. D. U., approved of the policies of President Smith, as he had done in years past, saying in effect: "We should support and lend our worthy president every assistance in his efforts to bring those misguided, or so-called out-law locals, back into the fold of the M. T. D. U. But from the sorry figure the M. T. D. U. Seattle convention cut in comparison to its former conventions, it must have been clearly evident to both Smith and McArdle that the M. T. D. U. was riding to a fall. Something had to be done, that's certain, for the next thing we

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learn, a few months later, was that President Smith and his associate, McArdle, had come to a "parting of the ways." Some members of the Mailer fraternity still believe that McArdle's asking President Smith to "see the light" and "retire gracefully" was simply a bit of "stage-play." Though McArdle defeated Smith for president of the M. T. D. U., who really won, or did they both win? President Smith, according to audits of the M. T. D. U., "milked" the organization good and plenty, having it about as "dry," financially, as the Desert of Sahara. In the vernacular of the shop, President Smith "got his, while the getting was good." The prospects of McArdle, or any one else, building up the treasury of the M. T. D. U. defense fund, like a well, to dip into at will, are exceedingly dim. So it is more than probable that, in the opinion of many, McArdle was forced to take the helm of the M. T. D. U. in order to safe guard his job of business agent of the New York local. Even if the M. T. D. U. "ship of state" sinks, which all indications point to its doing, McArdle will not be doing badly. As business agent of the New York Mailers' Union at \$157 per week and \$30 per month as third vice president of the I. T. U., Mr. McArdle will be drawing down something like \$7,896 yearly. With the \$75 per month added, as president of the M. T. D. U., Mr. McArdle will be receiving only \$7,905 yearly. The referendum vote to increase the salary of President Howard of the I. T. U. from \$5,000 to \$7,500 carried by a small vote. The yearly income of the incoming president of the M. T. D. U. will be \$405 more, yearly, than what seventy-eight thousand members pay President Howard. A ludicrous situation. Very plain to be seen that, no matter which way "the cat jumps," that is, what becomes of the M. T. D. U., Smith-McArdle have "feathered their nests," leaving the members of the M. T. D. U. holding the bag. The talk of a "new M. T. D. U., again," is pure bosh. The M. T. D. U. has been a regular gold mine for its "higher ups." But what dividends has the M. T. D. U. paid its members? None at all that we can discover. If ever a set of statesmen deserved to walk the plank it is the "higher ups" of the M. T. D. U. By all means, dissolve the M. T. D. U. for it has always shown itself to be the foe to the progress of the I. T. U. Membership in the M. T. D. U. affords mailers no more benefits or protection than those who are affiliated with the I. T. U. only. The president-elect of the M. T. D. U. ducks the real issue—dissolve the M. T. D. U. He makes a weak attempt, by a policy of persuasion, to have non-affiliated locals consider reaffiliation with the M. T. D. U. which will prove futile. The non-affiliated locals are adamant in their demands that the M. T. D. U. be dissolved. If it takes Mr. McArdle as long to announce a definite policy of reform, as it took him to discover the M. T. D. U. was on the down hill grade, then its safe to say the M. T. D. U. "goose" is as good as "cooked," right now. Looks very much like the president-elect is sparring for time. The M. T. D. U. is surely a sinking ship.

BY THE WAY.

C. B. Miller, Chicago retail and wholesale merchandise distributor, says no great increase in the volume of business can be expected until the big army of unemployed workers is again absorbed in industry. "Still business is improving," Miller says. "We anticipate a gradual increase from this time on, but we don't expect large increased volume until the major industries employ labor more generally." The problem of the unemployed is assuming greater importance with every passing day. As organized labor has been pointing out for years, there can be no permanent prosperity until wage earners are kept steadily at work.

* * *

Noise, it is being more and more realized, is a menace to health. The New York Noise Abatement Commission, formed to reduce noise in New

York City, finds that the human organism is gradually succumbing to impaired hearing, shattered nerves, lowered metabolism and nervous disorders culminating frequently in insanity. In this connection it is pointed out that insanity is increasing at an alarming rate in the United States. Noises, the commission reports, tend to disturb sleep, reduce efficiency and induce disease of the brain and nervous system. Rural quietness is not for city dwellers. Noise is one of the penalties they must pay for living in urban districts. But city noise can be reduced, to the benefit of all city dwellers, particularly the wage earners, who live largely in the noisy districts in contrast to the wealthy and well-to-do, who live in quieter streets and suburbs.

* * *

Accidents in factories and other industrial plants have been greatly reduced by the work of safety engineers, especially where they have had the hearty cooperation of employers and workers. Why can't they be employed to reduce the truly appalling automobile death rate? This is the pertinent question asked by Frances Perkins, head of the New York State Labor Department. "Automobiles," Miss Perkins says, "have been controlled too long by police departments, license bureaus, secretaries of state and ministers of the gospel. It is high time that the same kind of engineering brains which devise safeguards for factory machinery, which have so tremendously cut down the accident rates due to machinery in factories, should be turned on the problem of regulating the automobile in action on our highways." Miss Perkins' assertion that it is high time engineers tackled the problem is a conservative statement of the need for effective action. With not so far from 35,000 persons, more than half of whom were pedestrians, killed last year in automobile accidents in the United States, action that gets results is past due. Police, highway patrols and other agencies now attempting to solve the problem have yet to succeed. If "engineering brains" can reduce automobile deaths, then the quicker they are used, the better. Why not give them an opportunity to see what they can do!

WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST.

A clear head will find itself. If everyone remembered this, there would be fewer reports of persons lost in the mountains and forests, according to U. S. Forest Service rangers.

Merely being out of sight of others in a strange forest gives many a man the creeps—a natural feeling, but a dangerous one. Never yield to it. In the mountains the grip of panic is too often the grip of death.

"Finding oneself when lost is the test of a man," says a veteran of the Forest Service who has seen men, women and even children save themselves by sheer pluck and presence of mind. Loss of mental control is more serious than lack of food, water, clothing or possible proximity of wild animals. The man who keeps his head has the best chance to come through in safety.

The following helpful rules are worth remembering:

1. Stop, sit down and try to figure out where you are. Use your head, not your legs.
2. If caught by night, fog or a storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered spot. Build a fire in a safe place. Gather plenty of dry fuel.
3. Don't wander about. Travel only down hill.
4. If injured, choose a clear spot on a promontory and make a signal smoke.
5. Don't yell, don't run, don't worry, and above all, don't quit.

If caught out toward nightfall, the traveler is urged to find a shelter quickly—a ledge, a large

boulder or a fallen tree,—clear a space of ground and build a fire. If without a blanket, he may build his fire in a deep hole, cover 6 inches of hot coals with 6 inches of earth and sleep on this. Failing fire, one should use leaves and branches to shelter himself as best he can. A boy lost on a southern California mountain peak this summer spent three nights safely in this manner.

Signal fires are the quickest way to attract attention. Build them in an open spot cleared of all inflammable material so that the fire won't spread into the forest. In the daytime throw green branches on a blaze to make a smoke. The eagle eye of the Forest Service fire lookouts or the observers in forest patrol planes or commercial ships may spot your smoke. But it is difficult for an observer in a plane to see a lone man in the forest, so the lost person must use ingenuity, and the signal smoke is the best method of attracting attention.

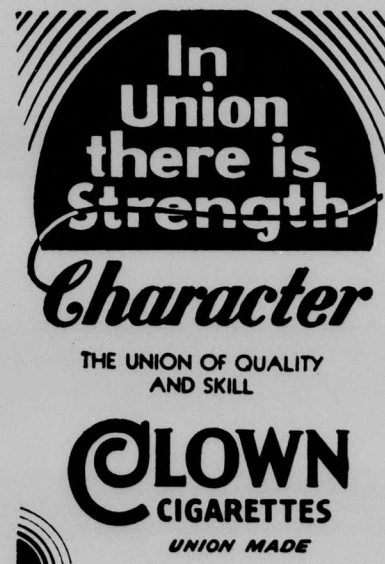
A word from the forest rangers to the new camper, hiker or vacationist:

It is better to carry a clear head on your shoulders than a big pack on your back. Yet in going alone into the forest it is well to go prepared to get lost. A fish line and a few hooks, matches in a waterproof box, a compass, a little concentrated food, and a strong knife carried along, may save a lot of grief. A gun may help as a signal, seldom for same.

A thinking man is never lost for long. He knows that surviving a night in the forest he may awake to a clear dawn, and readily regain his location. His compass may be useless because of local magnetic attraction, but he may know what kind of vegetation grows on the shady and what on the sunny side of a ridge. He knows that streams going down and ridges going up do not branch. He knows that wild food which sustains animals may be eaten sparingly, that he will not die of hunger as quickly as of thirst, that he must remain where he is or push on to some definite objective, but not to the point of exhaustion, that someone will be looking for him, and strength in that knowledge makes the hardships easier.

Keep the old brain in commission, and the chances are you will come out of the woods on your own feet.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1930

Here is a story of victory for somebody, or something—perhaps for bureaucracy: Six hundred inspectors, looking for Mediterranean fruit fly larvae in Florida, report that they can find none—not even one! Thus does the federal government's expenditure of money justify itself, unless somebody lied somewhere some time. To have so slain the pest that, where millions swarmed a year ago, not one fly is left to lay an egg, seems almost too much to believe. And yet the United States Department of Agriculture solemnly states it as a fact! If only the government could be as thorough in eliminating unemployment, or in farm relief, or in wiping out pellagra.

Sly wage reductions by employers who profess faith in high wages is the same policy these employers apply in opposing trade unionism. These employers rarely openly attack organized labor. The exception is in areas that are dominated by mill barons and coal-owning feudalists. Would-be oligarchs are more cautious in other sections of the country. They do not frankly challenge organized labor because of public sentiment that trade unionists either attempt to drug the workers or let an injunction judge smash trade unionism under the plea of "protecting property." The anti-unionists profess to favor organization of workers—provided, of course, the union "is run right." This stamps the oligarch as a "progressive" among non-thinkers and secret foes of organized labor. But more important, it paves the way for the company "union" and welfare schemes that are intended to weaken the militancy and deaden the spirit of trade unionists. This crafty scheme, together with government by injunction, is now the general rule among anti-union employers who have abandoned such crude methods as the militia to bayonet strikers. Preaching high wages and at the same time reducing wages is the latest "red herring" system of these employers. They loudly proclaim their faith in high wages. They thunder from the house tops the value of a high purchasing power. They are interviewed and photographed by the public press while they apply their creeping wage reductions and gradual layoffs that intensify unemployment. Trade unionists and sympathizers should not be tricked by wordy abstractions. Practice, not pretense, counts.

DAYLIGHT SAVING AGAIN

With Old Sol pouring forth his warmth and brilliance for about fourteen hours on each of these summer days and with the hours from sundown until bedtime the most liveable and pleasurable time of the day in large sections of inland California and adjacent States during the long summers, just why anyone should wish to set the clock ahead an hour in the "good old summer time" under the guise of daylight saving is hard to conceive. Certainly the sun will not change its habits, just because we change our clocks and the main result will be confusion and dissatisfaction, without tangible offsetting gain.

Farmers, ranchers, orchardists and especially dairymen are opposed to starting their day a full hour earlier than their already early summer schedule. It would be burdensome and uneconomic for all agriculturists.

Such a change would be costly to railroads and other transportation interests.

It is opposed by organized labor everywhere—as well as by unorganized labor where the latter gives voice to its sentiments.

What housewife desires to prepare the dinner meal one full hour earlier during the heat of the mid-summer and then to set about the task of putting Johnnie and Susie to bed an hour of daylight ahead of the present bedtime and before rooms shall have felt the draught of evening coolness? Not one in a million—and housekeeping must be recorded as the greatest—although least accredited business of the nation—and nowadays our wives, mothers and sisters may register their protest emphatically at the polls.

Such a change would be disastrous to one of California's largest industries, the motion picture business, which brings to the Golden State each year more than \$100,000,000. Every theatre would suffer from the change, as would all places of amusement.

Daylight saving has been tried throughout the country and failed to bring benefits commensurate with its costliness, harm and confusion. A few places, among them New York, retain this summer trouble maker.

The stock brokers and gamblers, assisted by corporations that have stock to sell, are quite busy advocating daylight saving.

The term "daylight saving" was first used during the World War. At that time daylight saving was advocated as a patriotic justifiable arrangement whereby men and women were enabled to work more than the eight-hour day in fabricating and preparing materials, foodstuffs, etc., for the forces of the Allies.

The thing that is most earnestly needed in America today is not daylight saving, but humanity saving. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are vainly seeking employment. The Federal government, every State government and every municipal and county government are endeavoring to help the unemployment situation.

The resources of every charitable organization in California are taxed to the utmost. In San Francisco charitable organizations report an increase over last year of over 300 per cent in the number of cases seeking relief.

The so-called daylight saving scheme will help to increase and intensify the already too large amount of human want and misery. It will not only interfere with the established and orderly process of business, but it will also interfere with the established customs and habits of life of the citizens of California. It will compel large numbers of workmen who are now required to report at 5 a. m. to report at 4 a. m. Four o'clock is not daylight, it is part of the night.

To offset all of the opposition and confusion in regard to daylight saving, only one business, or group of interests, could be found to directly benefit by the change and that is the stockbrokers and stock markets, which will be brought one hour nearer to New York stock exchange time during the summer months and stock quotations will therefore be an hour advanced on the coast.

Why, the general public will ask, should all other interests be sacrificed to benefit stock market transactions and speculation?

No real reason exists for the proposed change, but from one source or another the circulation of initiative petitions was financed and sufficient signatures secured to make it necessary to vote upon the daylight saving measure at the next state general election.

This measure has been beaten at the polls before by the citizens of California and the only danger of its passage lies in public indifference and apathy at this time.

The scheme is vicious and is designed only to further the interest of a relatively small group of people at the public expense. Danger lies in a well-organized minority inflicting this measure upon the people, because of public indifference and failure to vote generally next fall.

Be sure to vote at the general election and be equally sure to vote "No" on this pernicious daylight saving.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

When the baby swallowed the fountain pen Milt Gross remarked in his funny way and in his funny dialect that meanwhile the family would have to write with a pencil. Light-headed Marie Antoinette long years ago gave voice to an inane remark about eating cake when the bread supply gave out. Modern hard-boiled employers talk about cutting wages and discharging workers until things get back to normal. This employer idea is as foolish in its ill-timed humor as the scrivenings of Milt Gross and as brutally stupid as the twaddle of the Frivolous Marie. Yet nobody laughs and nobody cuts off their heads. Which proves, among other things, that the world and the ways of men change as the decades roll by.

Labor Day has gone. The parades have wended their way and the orators have thumped whatever there was to thump. Some of the best Labor Day speeches ever made were made this Labor Day. Great lessons were preached; profound truths asserted. Well, what does it all come to? Does everyone say, "ho hum," yawn and go back to whatever they were doing? Or does the light of knowledge sink in? Does the torch of inspiration get grabbed up by eager hands? We shall see what we shall see. But this is sure: The arrangement calls for action. Inaction—has lost its last justification—or excuse.

Kids hanging onto the rear ends of street cars and automobiles are a lot like non-union men riding along at the expense of union men. In many an industry the union scale fixes the rate for all. The non-union man is nothing but a hitch hiker, riding on union gasoline at the expense of those who keep unions going, paying dues and attending meetings—and going on strike when necessary. If there is any person on earth whose position is unenviable it is the non-union worker who won't get into the union of his calling. There he goes, hitch hiking his way along to higher wages, better conditions and shorter hours, free to desert and run away when any effort is required to maintain the benefits he gets.

Conscience is something about which we are inclined to have a false notion. We are inclined to think that all consciences are like our own. That's a good deal like the myth about the sanctity of human life. Consciences are all things to all men. Consider the conscience of the injunction judge, the scab, the stool pigeon, the union-hating employer, the subsidized professor. Each has his view and each somehow justifies what he does. Men will go a long way to justify the practices out of which they get money. After all, it is a wonderful and an enviable thing to be able to say you are doing what you are doing because you believe it is the right thing to do. And to be honest with yourself when you say it. It is a boon denied to many.

WIT AT RANDOM

The fatal word had just been spoken. The rejected suitor was standing before her, listening to her elaborate explanations of her decision.

"I trust that I have made myself sufficiently plain," she said.

"It's only fair to give nature the credit for that," he murmured, as he retired in good order.—*Calgary Herald*.

A school inspector said to a pretty teacher:

"Do you teach observation?"

"Yes."

"Then I will test the class. Now, children, shut your eyes and sit still." The inspector made a slow, chirping sort of noise and followed with: "Now, children, what did I do?"

One little boy piped out:

"Kissed teacher."—*John Bull*.

Jimmy (watching something tasty going into sick-room)—Please, Ma, can I have the measles when Willie's done with them?—*Toronto Globe*.

"Do you think there's music in the stars?"

"I don't know about that, but I know of the sun causing a belle to peel."—*Portland Express*.

Father—Isn't that young man rather fast?

Daughter—Yes, but I don't think he'll get away. —*Uno Animo*, quoted by the *Troy Times*.

"My husband is just the opposite of me—whilst I sing he grumbles and growls."

"Then why not leave off singing.—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

"Well, Sambo," said an American judge, "so you and your wife have been fighting again. Liquor, I suppose?"

"No, sah," said Sambo, "she licked me this time." —*Montreal Star*.

WHAT NEXT?

A new chemical process for separating the complete fibrous contents of flax from the straw has recently been invented in Germany by Reinhold Geiss of Munich. The flax produced is soft and lustrous and while retaining all its strength (twice that of cotton) can be produced at 30 per cent less than the cost of cotton fibre. The material, fully decorticated and degummed, can be employed directly on the ordinary weaving machines in any cotton mill and will produce a linen that is said to be cheaper than cotton cloth, but of greatly superior texture and beauty.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is the United States Women's Bureau?

A.—It is a division of the United States Department of Labor and is an organization whose purpose is to ascertain under what conditions women are working and through scientific investigation set industrial standards which will benefit both employer and employee.

Q.—When was the first upholsterers' strike in the United States?

A.—In 1850, In New York City. The strike was successful.

Q.—What was the earliest union of hatters?

A.—The Hatters' Union of Danbury, Conn., organized in 1810.

MR. LEGGE'S INEXCUSABLE BLUNDER.

Alexander Legge, who went from a great harvester company to the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Board, has attacked labor's wages. Labor's average yearly wage in the farm implement industry was \$1,391. What's wrong with that wage? Is it too much? Let's go further with Legge. He talks about pay envelopes that make prices high for farmers. What envelopes were these? Legge laid it all to labor, but United States government figures tell another story. While, from 1914 to 1927—the latest year for which there are figures—wages rose roughly fifty per cent, salaries rose roughly 100 per cent. If there is too much being paid, there it is! Legge is in the salary class. Maybe his salary went up 100 per cent in those years. There's another point to raise. From the same governmental sources it is shown that in cereal preparations, raised by farmers, out of a total value added by manufacture amounting to \$67,938,240, in 1930, just \$8,178,357 is wages, while the average wage per worker was \$1,369. The average value added per worker in manufacture was \$11,374! Those figures are up to date—1930—from the census of last April. Let the farmers look at those figures and ponder. When Legge next goes out to do battle it will be well for him to look to his guns, lest he pick another collection of flintlocks. And as to what he has just said in Syracuse, charging labor, which is criminally under-paid, with being the robber in the equation, it is clearly up to him to retract. He may have been talking to farmers, but workers have ears. And they know the facts.

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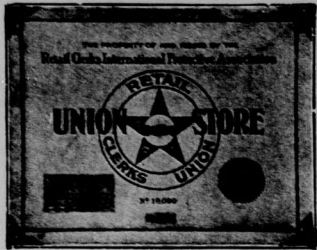
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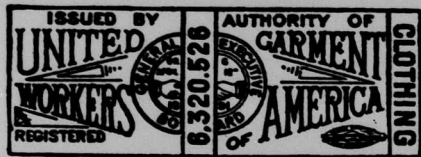
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held September 5, 1930

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except Bros. O'Connell and Dixon, who were excused. Delegate Wynn appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Boiler Makers No. 6, Thomas Sheehan, vice H. J. Crowley. Laundry Workers, Roy Bert, vice Charles Hawley, deceased. Cracker Packers Auxiliary, Sister Parker, vice Catherine Hamilton. Blacksmiths No. 168, George Cullen, vice Wm. Cooper. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From A. F. of L., inclosing copy of report on unemployment in San Francisco. From Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410, calling attention to the fact that E. Eisenbergs Shoe Store is not fair to their Union. From Supervisor Gallagher, in relation to the ordinance providing for a new system of building inspection. From U. S. Senator Shortridge, relative to construction of a submarine at Mare Island Navy Yard. From Musicians' Union, inclosing \$25 for fifty Labor Day tickets.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Samuel Gompers Post of the American Legion, requesting the Federal Gov-

ernment to include in all contracts for the construction of public works a stipulation that no one except citizens of this United States shall be given employment if citizens of this country are available for this work.

Resolutions were submitted by Carmen's Union No. 518, dealing with the questions of the Five Cent Fare and a proposed amendment to the charter giving the Market Street Railway a perpetual franchise which amendment would pave the way for an increase in street carfare. On motion they were referred to Law and Legislative Committee.

Resolutions were introduced by Karl Dietrick and Frank Barrett, Musicians' Union, the purpose of said resolution being to invoke a nation-wide referendum upon the issue of prohibition, and requesting Council to endorse same. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Blanchard (Carmen's Union) requesting the State Federation of Labor to go on record in favor of establishing an eight-hour day by legal enactment for the street car employes in the State of California. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Communication from the Central Labor Council of Stanislaus County, reminding members of organized labor that the brands of Modesto and Challenge butter are on the "We Don't Patronize List." Moved that the Council transmit the essence of said communication to affiliated unions; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Business very dull; requested a demand for the Union Label; will celebrate anniversary on the 20th, at California Hall. Johnson's and Rochester Clothing Company are fair. Bottlers—In conjunction with Teamsters of Oakland are asking that the Nehi Bottling Company be placed on the Unfair List; this was done by the Alameda Labor Council. Hollywood Dry Corporation of L. A. is still on the unfair list. Grocery Clerks—Admission Day is a holiday; urged people not to patronize grocery stores open on that day.

Promotional League—Distributed Union Label pamphlets; Clown cigarettes given away at Labor Day Picnic.

Labor Day Report—The picnic was a huge success; crowd was orderly; sandwiches plentiful; athletic events very interesting.

Nominations—Delegate W. G. Turner, Waiters' Union was placed in nomination for delegate to A. F. of L. Election next Friday night.

Receipts—\$1,220.50. Expenses—\$883.07.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Secretary, pro tem.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, September 3, 1930, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams and on roll call delegates France and Burton were noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting held August 20th were approved as read.

Credentials: Sister Bessie Parker, vice Katherine

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Hamilton, was seated pending the arrival of her credentials from Cracker Packers' Auxiliary No. 125.

Communications: From Ladies' Auxiliary of League, minutes, noted and filed. From Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. Bills, read and referred to Trustees. Same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: On the League's booth at the Labor Day picnic he stated that he had gone to the park early in the morning and decorated the booth and had everything in shape by the time the crowds arrived. Many pieces of literature were given out with each prize-drawing coupon, also samples of Clown cigarettes for the grown-ups and sample gum for the kiddies. Praise should be given to Sisters Decker, Gerhart and Desepte of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the League for their untiring efforts to make the day a success for the League. Hundreds of Labor Day buttons were sold through their activity. A list of twenty-four prizes were offered to those lucky enough to hold the winning numbers. Altogether it was an effective day for the League. Also reported on the new labeled merchandise just received by the Rochester Clothing Co., Johnson Clothing Co. and Eagleson & Co. Report approved.

Reports of Unions: Hatters report bill of prices still pending. Some stores report quite a sale of union-made hats. When having your hat renovated take it to a union shop. Always look for the union label under the sweatband right where the bow of the hatband it. Garment Workers No. 131 report it is slow in all lines but the shirts. Look for the Union Label when buying ready-to-wear suits, shirts, cooks', waiters', barbers' and butchers' gowns and aprons. Typographical Union No. 21 reports that the Rosemont Press, Globe Typsetting Press and the Garritt Press have been unionized. Pressmen's Union state work is fair. Sign Painters, Coopers, Piledrivers and the Stereotypers report things about the same. Millmen's Union say it is quiet. Report same have placed orders with the

Eureka Mills at Thirteenth and Mission streets with a demand for the Union Stamp on the mill-work. Also request you to have you and your friends stop going to the Home Manufacturing Co., 552 Branan street as they are unfair to the Millmen's Union. Bill Posters say work is good just now. Grocery Clerks ask you not to patronize any of the large chain stores. Look for their monthly union button. Office Employees say now that the Freeholders are elected their work will have to be watched. Cracker Bakers and its Auxiliary report that the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. is coming to the coast soon. This company is worse than the National Biscuit Co. to their workers. These two firms and the S. F. Biscuit Co. of Seattle and the Better Best Biscuit Co. of Los Angeles are unfair. In the bay district the Standard Biscuit Co., American Biscuit Co., Cal. Cracker Co., Andrews, Wilman's Co., Golden Bear Cookie Co., Mother's Cookie Co., Grandma's Cookie Co. are fair. Ladies' Auxiliary report their members are doing all they can in a demand for the Union Label, card and button. Also spoke on the work being done among women of various clubs. All those that worked in the booth Labor Day were tired but well satisfied. Will serve coffee, sandwiches and cake to delegates and their friends the first meeting in October.

New Business: Moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to go to the California State Federation of Labor's convention at Marysville and do all he can to further the cause of the Union Label, Card and Button; carried.

Good and Welfare: Under this head President Roe H. Baker of the S. F. Labor Council addressed the meeting in praise of its splendid work and that more interest should be shown in the work of the League. Also spoke on the one day rest in seven amendment to appear on the November ballot.

Receipts: \$117.35. Bills paid: \$141.85.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:05 p. m. to meet again September 17th. The hall was then turned over to the Ladies' Auxiliary for their

Bunco Party. This was enjoyed by all and the lucky ones received good prizes.

Faternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 113 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Elginth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 55—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

The Challenge of Workers' Education

By J. L. KERCHEN

Director of Workers' Education, State Federation of Labor, California

"The main reason for teaching, it seems to me, is to open students' minds to the possibilities of questioning the fundamentals of current thinking. I want to turn out men who cannot be led easily but naively by common judgments, but who will subject these judgments to tests based upon the validity of their underlying assumptions," says R. F. Hoxie, in 'Trades Unionism in the United States.'"

This quotation expresses aptly one of the many purposes of workers' education. A questioning of the fundamentals of thinking is the greatest service that any education can render. The need for this questioning attitude toward the thinking of the time is made evident when one considers the strides in material progress that man is making. The minute that things become fixed they become to some extent out of date. This is one of the penalties that all pay for living in a changing world.

Nor is this lack of inclination to keep abreast of the march of progress the only cause of conservatism. Thinking is very likely to follow the lines of least resistance. It is so much easier to accept the well-worn paths of thinking in politics, economics, religion and manners than to hew out new pathways. No person wholly escapes this process of standardization. Hence our thinking generally lags behind the material progress that the present situation seems to imply.

It is this outworn rehearsal of past forms that lays present-day education open to severe criticism. It is here that workers' education makes its widest departure. Workers' education springs from hopes, not so much for an increased measure of education (however important that may be), but for an education with a different emphasis. It challenges current educational practice because such practice is largely oblivious of the economic forces that shape labor's hopes, aims and ideals. Labor is and always has been ruthlessly exposed to the bare, rough and rugged forces that make for social change. Its program always has been determined by exposure to the firing line of conflicting economic interests. Hence the philosophy of labor, owing not to superior wisdom or insight, but to the closeness of economic struggle for existence, takes its color, complexion and very being from the arena in which it must perform whether it likes it or not.

A glance at the history of labor in these United States will indicate the truth of the above statements. The free public school, land reform, the abolition movement, prison reform, the ten-hour day, the eight-hour day, the five-day week, minimum wage and unemployment relief, industrial accident and social insurance, political democracy and industrial democracy are all a part of labor's progress onward. For this reason and others, will it give a more significant contribution to education in the future.

Little Lottie, aged four, who was spending a week with her aunt in the country, had developed a great fondness for milk. One day, having drank as much as her aunt thought good for her, she was informed that she could not have any more.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the indignant little miss, "I don't see why you want to be so stingy with your old milk. There's two whole cowfuls out in the barn."—Brooklyn Eagle.

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